



Key vocabulary

breathe	يتنفس	dust	الغبار/ينظف الغبار
danger	خطر	allergy	حساسية
emergency	طوارئ	At least	على الاقل
services	خدمات	fire	نار/حريق
CPR (Cardiopulmonary	معرض	restaurant	مطعم
Resuscitation)	التنفس الصناعى	burn	يحترق
respond	يستجيب	immediately	فى الحال
soil	تربة زراعية	evacuate	يخلى/يغادر
rule	قاعدة	wrap	يلف/ يغلف
bedding	ملاية سرير/الفراش	blanket	بطانية

Lessons 1&2

heath	الصحة	prohibition	المنع/التحريم
safety	الامان	smoke	يدخن/دخان
medical	طبى	advice	نصيحة
research	بحث علمى/ يبحث	laws	قوانين
trousers	بنطلون	First aid	المساعدة الاوليه
bacteria	بكتريا	bookshelf	رف الكتب
interpret	يترجم شفهيا	basic	اساسى
dangerous	خطير	disease	مرض
available	متاح/متوفر	Living things	الكائنات الحية
article	مقال	possibility	احتمالية
Blog post	مدونة الكترونية	Chopping board	لوح تقطيع
report	تقرير	properly	مناسب/ملائم
unusual	غير معتاد	sponge	اسفنجة
surprising	مدهش	regularly	بانتظام



trust	يثق فى	replace	يستبدل
website	موقع الكترونى	extra	اضافى
knowledge	المعرفة	spread	ينتشر/ينشر
hygiene	النظافة الشخصية	sneeze	يعطس
however	على الرغم	tissue	منديل
Kitchen floor	ارضية المطبخ	wet	جاف
warm	دافىء	expert	خبير
soapy	صابونى/متزحلق	furniture	اثاث/عفش
remove	يزيل	messy	فوضوى
contact	يتصل/اتصال	cough	يكح/يسعل
carry	يحمل	toilet	حمام
pet	حيوان اليف	prepare	يجهز
Anything else	اى شى اخر	explain	يفسر/يشرح
gloves	قفاز	frequently	غالبا
garden	حديقة منزل	Driving licence	رخصة قيادة
contain	يحتوى	describe	يصف
change	يغير/تغير	nearby	مجاور
gardening	التشجير	situation	موقف
separate	منفصل	asleep	نائم
waste	نفايات/مخافات	avoid	يتجنب
offer	يعرض/عرض	suggestion	اقتراح
Skin problems	مشاكل جلدية		

Lesson s 3 & 4

receive	يستلم	Make sure	يتاكد
similar	مشابه	pressure	ضغط
neighbour	جار	blood	دم
accident	حادثة	helmet	خوذة



Health and safety



full	مملوء	check	يفحص
dirty	متسخ	serious	جاد/خطير
complain	يشكو	apologise	يعتذر
damage	يتلف/تلف	everywhere	كل مكان
possible	ممكن	realise	يدرك
cover	يغطى	return	يعود
building	مبنى	paper	ورق
ground	ارضية	argument	جدال
mild	معتدل/غير قوى	Get angry	يغضب
injured	مصاب	borrow	يستعير/يستلف
heat	حرارة	strange	غريب
necessary	ضرورى	smell	يشم/رائحة
cloth	قماش		

Expressions & Prepositions

Take air in and out	يستنشق ويخرج الهواء	Have an accident	يحدث له حادثة
Talk to	يتحدث الى	Complain about	يشكو بشان شى
Become ill	يمرض	On fire	مشتعل فيه النار
Belong to	يتنمى ل	have a problem with	لديه مشكلة مع
Take....off	يخلع	Call the emergency	اتصل بالطوارىء
Make it difficult	يجعله صعب	Close to	قريب من
As often as you can	بقدر الامكان	Offer to help	يعرض المساعدة
Cause skin problems	يسبب مشاكل جلدية	Keep......clean	يحافظ على نظافة
Contact with	اتصال مع	Touch animals	يلمس حيوانات
Protect....against	يحمى ضد	Grow well	ينمو جيدا
Stay calm	يبقى هاىء	Fall on	يسقط على
Leave your bin open	تترك السلة مفتوحة	Make a mistake	يرتكب خطا
Good at	جيد فى	Decide on	يحدد + اسم



Health and safety



Ask for advice	يطلب النصيحة	Wear a helmet	يرتدى خوذة
Move....away	يبتعد	In danger	فى خطر
Do research	يقوم ببحث علمى	Come up	يظهر

Definitions

allergy	When your skin becomes red as you have touchesd a particular substance
bedding	sheets ,coves etc that you put on a bed .
dust	Dry powder consisting of extremely small bits of dirt .
soil	The top layer of the earth in which plants grow .
breath	To take air into your lungs and send it out again
emergency	An unexpected and dangerous situation that must be dealt with immediately .
Respond	To do sth as a reaction to sth that has been said or done .
Danger	The possibility that someone or sth will be harmed or killed
Bacteria	A very small things that cause diseases
CPR	Sth you do to help someone take air in and out of their body
Research	Studying sth to find new facts about it
Evacuate	To leave a place as it is not safe
Wrap	To cover sth with cloth or paper
Burn	Damage to the body caused by fire or heat

Language Notes

-1 breathe يتنفس breath (النفس(الهواء الذى يدخل الرئين) breathing عملية التنفس

it is difficult to breath in room because of smoke.

-He took a deep breath and dived in.

-2 make + مفعول + صفة أو مصدر الفعل يجعل

Her success made us happy. / - The policeman made the tourist pay a fine

3 –realize يدرك او يفهم recognize (يتعرف على شكل او هيئة (مكان او شخص)

He realized that his wallet was stolen. When I saw my friend, I couldn't recognize him

-4good at جيد في # good for مناسب لـ # good to عطوف على

He is good at remembering names. This place is good for your health.

-5 floor (ارضية داخل المنزل/ دور) ground (ارضية خارج المبانى) soil (تربة زراعية) land (الارض اليابسة)

-There is water on the floor. - The library is on the first floor. -There was rubbish on the ground.



- Elephants are animals that live on land. . Most herbs grow well in dry soil.

-6make sure............يتأكد * for sure............بالتأكيد

She made sure there was always hot water for doctors.

We'll always need teachers, that's for sure?

-7contact يتصل بـ (فعل بدون حرف جر) contact with اتصال بـ(اسم وياتى بعدها حرف جر)

They contacted earth She moved to Spain and I lost contact with her.

-recommend that + فاعل + (should) مصدر recommend + v.ing /noun يذكى/يرشح/يوصى ب	I recommend that she(should) speak to a lawyer. I recommend (reading) this book.
suggest that + فاعل + (should) مصدر suggest + v.ing يقترح	I suggest that you (should) visit the museum first she suggested going shopping on Friday.
advise +(مفعول)to / not to + ينصح مصدر	He advised me to study hard.
-10Interrupt يقاطع	I interrupted her while she was talking to her sister
Interpret يفسر/يترجم	We asked the teacher to interpret the poem
11 – help مفعول (to + inf) / inf. يساعد ان She helped women (to) succeed.	– help مفعول with + شيء يساعد فى He helped me with homework.
-12complain to... شخص)يشكوا الى)	Neighbours complained to the police about the dogs barking
complain about......يشكون من او بخصوص	Many people have complained about feeling tired.
complain of .... يشكون من الم – تعب – مرض	Ali complained of continuous headache.
* complain that + جمله كاملة	He complained that they treated him badly.
-13Contain يحتوى على , يحوى (شى بداخله)	The museum contains a number of original artworks.
include يشتمل على , يشمل , يتضمن	The price for the hotel includes breakfast.
Consist of يتكون من	Ideally the netting team should consist of three people.
Including متضمنا/شاملا	They stole everything in my purse, including my credit cards.
-14Allergy حساسية	He suffers from a severe nut allergy.
allergic to لديه حساسية اتجاه	You can even be allergic to the sun.
Allergen مادة مسببة للحساسية	Certain foods seem to contain more potent allergens than others.

-15 avoid يتجنب / stop يتوقف + v ing

I've been avoiding getting down to work all day. They can't stop talking about the holiday.

-16 move = move in يغيرسكنه/ينتقل لسكن جديد (بدون مفعول)

* He didn't like his house, so he decided to move. Our new neighbours moved in yesterday.

move into + مفعول ينتقل لسكن جديد

They've moved into bigger offices in London..

Move away الاشخاص/الاشياء يبتعد/ يبعد

My best friend moved away when I was ten. He moved his arm away from his face.



17. healthy صفة)/ سليم/معافى /صحى)/ health صفة) متعلق بالصحة)
* Doctors advise all people to have healthy food.
* To stay healthy, you should train regularly.
* In Africa, millions of people suffer from health problems.
* Going to the health centre once a week will guarantee that you stay in good health.

Reading
lesson 1

Hygiene at home: Seven DOs and DON'Ts for a healthy life

1 Take your shoes off
The bottoms of your shoes can carry a lot of bacteria into your house. You should always take your shoes off at the door.

2 No more dust
Dust quickly comes back again after you've cleaned. However, dust can make it diffucult to breathe and it can cause skin problems. You should clean your house or flat as often as you can

3 Wash the kitchen floor
Food and drinks can easily fall on the kitchen floor. You should clean your kitchen floor at least once a week. You should use warm, soapy water so you can remove all the bacteria.

4 Change your bedding
We spend a lot of our time asleep in bed. You should change your bedding at least once every two weeks so bacteria can't live in it.

5 Wash your hands after spending time with your pets
Research has shown that contact with pets early in life can protect you against allergies. But animals can also carry bacteria. If you touch your pet, you shouldn't touch anything else until you've washed your hands.

6 Stay clean in the garden
You should wear gloves if you're going to touch soil in the garden because it can contain bacteria. You should wash your hands when you've finished gardening, too.

7 Don't forget to keep your bins clean
A lot of bacteria can grow in your bin. You shouldn't leave your bin open.

Hygiene rules around the world
In the UK, you must put your food waste in a separate bin.
In Thailand, you must take your shoes off before going into someone's house.
In the USA, you should offer to help clean up after dinner at a friend's house



lesson 1 WB (reading)

Most people like to keep their homes clean, but there are many places that we don't think about and so they become full of dirt and bacteria.

Research shows that the deep cuts in chopping boards are often a home for bacteria because people don't clean them properly. Bacteria often move around our homes when we touch things, so phones, tablets and computer keyboards often have a lot of bacteria on them, too. However, bacteria really love warm, wet places and so your kitchen sponge probably has more bacteria than anything else in your home. Experts say that it's most important to wash our hands regularly. If we touch animals, we should wash our hands, and we need to use a tissue when we sneeze to stop the bacteria spreading in the air. They suggest using plastic chopping boards and giving them an extra clean once a week. We should replace kitchen sponges every two weeks, and we can buy special cleaners for phones, tablets and computers.

Lesson 3

To: (name)
Subject: Advice
Dear
How are you? I'm well, but I'm writing to ask for some advice. Do you remember my neighbor, Mrs Zeinab? She had an accident last year and now she doesn't go out much. It isn't easy for her to clean. I went to her flat yesterday and the bins were full. The floor and kitchen were dirty, too. She complained about her back hurting and I think she needs help, but I have a lot of exams coming up. What do you think I should do? I hope you can help me.
Best wishes

1- Choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1 You should put your rubbish in the…………… and remember to clean it because there is a lot of bacteria inside.
a-pin b- bin c- ban d-bit

2 When we returned from our holiday, the house didn't feel clean because there was …………..on all the furniture.
a) mud b) soil c) dust d) wind

3 Plants need sunlight, water and good …………. to grow well.
a) tile b) soil c) earth d) floor

4 My mum tells me to change the ……………… on my bed once a week.
a. carpet b. curtain c bedding d. towel

5 His room is dirty and the bathroom is messy, but at .... he had a shower this morning!
a- last b-latest c-list d-least

6 I can't stop sneezing because I have an .... to your pets.
a- allergy b-allergic c- alley d-allergens
7 Bacteria like to.......... in warm, wet places like a kitchen sponge.
a-plant b-make c-grow d-soil
8- The possibility that someone or sth will be harmed or killed is called .....
a- danger b- dangerous c-generosity d- generous
9- Ambulances drive very fast when there is a/an ....
a- urgent b-emergent c-dangerous
d-emergency
10-I've still got to clean the bathroom ....
a. flower b. flour c floor d.flat
11- You must take care of your health to ....illnesses .
a- attract b- deny c- avoid d- cure
12-Don't make too much noise. The baby is ....
A – sleep b- asleep c- sleepily d-sleeper
13- shut up , I want to listen to the ....of the president speech .
a- translate b- translator c-interpret
d-interpreter
14-The room filled with smoke, and it was becoming difficult to ....
a- breeze b- breathing c-breathe d-breath
15-The town is cut off from ....with the outside world.
a-contact b-contract c- connect d- communicate
16- the state must give a due care to ....research .
a- science b-scientist c- scientific d-scientifically
17 - ....is to send people away from a dangerous place to a safe place .
a- evaluate b- evacuate c- evacuation d-evacuee
18-Large areas of the forest are reported to be .... Fire
a- in b- on c- for d- to
19) The government has promised to spend more on...........and education.
a. wealth b. healthy c search d. health
20) You should always take your shoes........at the door.
a. off b. of c turns d. place
21) She's doing ....into the connection between crime and poverty.
a. recommendations b. decisions c. research d. suggestions



22) ....are a very small living things, some of which cause illness or disease.

a.Diseases b. Bacterium c medicines d. Bacteria

23-Their neighbours complained .... their constant loud music.

a- of b- about c- for d- to

24-This law makes it illegal to smoke in public places.

a.luck b.lawyer c. law d. low

25-My father asked me to.......sure you lock the door behind you when you go out.

a) make b)do e)take d)give

26- Physical exercise can .... you against heart disease.

a-provide b-prevent c-produce d-protect

27-Children are required to attend school ………………………...

a. regularity b. regular c. irregular d. regularly

28-The boy and another seriously .... person were evacuated by air ambulance

a. injure b. injured c. injury d. harmful

29-The drug is a useful form of pain relief for many ……………. conditions.

a. medical b. medicine c medically d.cures

30-) Ahmed didn't.......to any of his emails.

a.answer b. respond c receive d. sent

31-People were ……. all over the place as if it were the heart of allergy season.

a. sneezing b. freezing c breezing d. tweezing

32-Parking is readily ……………………… near the station entrance.

a) valuable b) available c) valid d) availability

33- Air .... is usually high in good weather and low in bad weather.

a-measure b-treasure c-pressure d-pressed

34- The car should not be parked there so the police will have it...... ....

a-placed b-removed c-cleaned d-serviced

35-The farmers use both animal and human ……….. as fertilizer.

a. waste b. letter c. taste d. waist

36-He'd had more than enough practice to become an ……………….

a.expert b. export c experience d. experienced

37-Ayman took a deep ……………., then jumped into the pool.



a.breeze b. breathe c breathless d. breath

38-If your baby has a fever you should call the doctor ………………...

a. immediate b. regularly c properly d-immediately

39-I tried to …………. the feeling to my doctor, but he didn't understand.

a. breathe b. prescribe c evacuate d. describe

40-She pulled the ………….. up and went to sleep.

a. bank b. blink c blanket d. blank

41-There are a ………….. number of taxis for such a small city.

a. surprise b. surprising c surprisingly d. surprised

42- when there is a fire , ……..a blanket around injured people .

a- wrap b- move c- tie d- -evacuate



Grammar

Modals of obligation and necessity
الأفعال الناقصة التى تعبر عن الإلزام و الضرورة

1- نستخدم should / shouldn't + inf.

1- لتقديم اقتراحات

- You should buy Ahmed a new CD.
- You should play tennis – you'd enjoy it.

2- للنصيحة (advice)

-You shouldn't eat crisps – they're bad for your health.
- You've got a nasty cough. You shouldn't smoke.

3- لاحظ أن should ليست قوية مثل must .

- You should stop smoking. = It would be a good idea.
- You must stop smoking. = It's necessary to stop.

تركيبات هامة

Should =	It is advisable to It is desirable to I advise you to If I were you, I would It would be a good idea to it is a good thing to You had better You would rather	+	المصـــــدر

Shouldn't =	It is not advisable to It is not desirable to I advise you not to If I were you, I wouldn't It would not be a good idea to It is not a good thing to You had better not You would rather not	+	المصـــــدر

e.g. – you should do more exercise = it's advisable to do more exercise

2- نستخدم must :

-تستخدم للتعبير عن القوانين والقواعد العامة

Drivers must wear seat belts.

2- للتعبير عن نصيحة قوية

e.g. You must stop smoking

➔You must remember to drive on the left.



3 – تستخدم(المشاعر او الامنيات) للتعبير عن إحساس قوي بضرورة عمل شيء من وجهة نظر المتكلم أو للتعبير عن أن شيء مهم بالنسبة لنا وفي هذه الحالة تستخدم فقط مع الضمائر I / We ومع You في حالة السؤال

➔We must tell the truth. ➔I must visit my grandparents more often.

► We must buy a present for Ali's birthday.. ➔I must work hard for the exams next week.

4 - كما تستخدم في حالة توجيه دعوة أو التعبير عن مشاعر صادقة

➔You must come to my party tonight. ➔You must try a piece of my cake

- لاحظ استخدام Must للتعبير عن الضرورة في المضارع والمستقبل

- I must go now. - I must see my doctor tomorrow.

لاحظ يمكن استخدام التعبيرات الاتية بدل must

Must =	It is necessary/important (for+...) to It is obligatory (for+...) to It is a must/necessity (for+...) to	+ مصـــــدر

-نستخدم mustn't بمعنى ممنوع أو غير مسموح كما تعنى أن هناك قواعد و قوانين يجب إتباعها و المخالفة تعرضك للعقاب.

Mustn't =	Be not allowed to Be forbidden to Be prohibited / banned to It's against the law to No + v.ing	غير مسموح ممنوع ممنوع ضد القانون	+ مصـــــدر

E.g. You mustn't park here = it is not allowed to park here = You are forbidden to park here.

1- Choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1- There is a «No Smoking « sign. We................ smoke here.
a-shouldn't b-should c-mustn't d-must

2 Drivers .... stop their cars when the traffic lights are red .
a-shouldn't b-should c-mustn't d-must

3. Children....play with matches. It's dangerous.
a. must b. mustn't c. should d.shoudn't

4.You .... drive a car without holding a driving licence. It's against the law.
a. shouldn't b. mustn't c must d. should

5. You .... take photos here; it's a military area.
a must b mustn't c needn't d shouldn't

6.You .... try my sister's cake now. It's really delicious!
a needn't b should to c must d mustn't

7- Is it a/an .... to take this medicine?
a advice b unnecessary c necessary d must

8-My sister made a cake. You .... try it. It's lovely!
a-ought b-should to c-have to d-must



9.When driving, you …………… always stop at the red light

a-shouldn't b-should c-mustn't d-must

10- To drive a car, one ……………….get a license first .

a-shouldn't b-should c-mustn't d-must

11 You ………………… talk when the teacher is explaining things to you.

a must b mustn't c should d shouldn't to

12 You ……………………. wash your hands after working in the garden.

a. ought b. mustn't c. should d.shoudn't

13 You ………………………. eat food after it falls on the floor.

a must b mustn't c can't d shouldn't to

14- you…………..to take part in the conference.

a- should b- ‹d better c- ought d- must

15-You…………………….. look at the sun. It is bad for your eyes !

a-wouldn't b mustn't c should d must

16-It is inadvisable to watch too much TV. You ………………. do so.

a-shouldn't b-should c-mustn't d-must

17) You...........park here. It's forbidden.

a-shouldn't b-should c-mustn't d-must

18) It's…………to study hard for exams.

a. necessary b. necessity c must d. a must

19-You................revise for the exam. it's my advice.

a. must b. should c. Mustn't revise d. Shouldn't vise

20-You...............spend much time watching TV. It's a waste of time.

a.should b. must c. can d. shouldn't

21-Look after your possessions. You …………..leave them on a bus or train.

a. should b. must c. have to d. shouldn't

22-You .... read this new story; it's recommended.

a. should b. must c. ought d. mustn't

23. You ....run next to the swimming pool. You might fall over.

a) mustn't b) must c) should d) oughtn't

24. You .... take along some cash. The restaurant may not accept credit cards.

a) mustn't b) should c) has to d) needn't

25. This is a dangerous tour. Children.................. be accompanied by an adult.

a) shouldn't b) should c) mustn't d) must

-Complete the following with a word in each space

1-You (1)………………. brush your teeth twice ……. (2) …… day: after breakfast and before you go ……. (3) …… bed. This certainly will ……. (4) …… you to have healthy teeth and live a healthy life.



2-Experts say that it's most important (1)…………. wash our hands regularly. If we touch animals, we (2)…………….. wash our hands, and we need to use a tissue when we sneeze to stop the bacteria spreading in the air. They suggest (3)…………… plastic chopping boards and giving (4)…………. an extra clean once a week. We should replace kitchen sponges every two weeks.

3. These are some (1)………….the rules of hygiene. You (2)……………. always wash your hands before a meal. You should bathe more often in hot weather or (3)………… you have been running or been to the gym. You should also (4)……………. very careful with the food you eat and the water you drink.

4-If you do want to go swimming, you (1)………. take the following precautions. first, try to avoid (2)……………. between ten in the morning and two in the afternoon. These are the times when the sun is the strongest .It may also (3) ....a good idea to apply a sun protection lotion when you go out in the sun. Remember(4) ....apply it to your body except for your eyes

5-My father is my role-model, he …… (1)……….advises me to study and that I ……(2)… do my best in my study …(3)……achieve my dream to be a doctor , in fact , I ……(4)…. respect him and obey his advice .

(A) Translate into Arabic:

1- Our age is the age of atom, space and medical achievements. Therefore, conferences are held to apply and make use of these achievements.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

2- The task of reforming the system of education in Egypt is essential. Through a sound educational system, we can prepare successful generations of citizens.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

3- . Terrorism has no religion as it kills any human and destroys and burns societies with no distinction so it must be fought everywhere

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

4- . We cannot make real progress unless we use modern technology in all fields of production. Only when we do that, will we be able to call ourselves as being progressive.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

5- Parents are responsible for instilling values and morals in the spirits of their children so that they can become good citizens when they grow up.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………



6- Poverty and social problems may cause some children to live in the streets and become homeless. These children need the help and support of the society..

....

....

(B) Translate only into English:

1-المواطن الصالح هو الشخص الذي يكرس وقته وجهده لبلاده ، ويضحي بنفسه من أجل كرامتها ورفاهيتها

....

....

2- إن ثروة مصر الحقيقية تكمن في مواردها البشرية و إبداع شبابها و تميزه في كافة المجالات

....

....

3-تلعب التكنولوجيا الحديثة دورا حيويا في التعليم ، لذلك زودت المدارس بأجهزة الكمبيوتر و المعامل الحديثة

....

....

4- الانفجار السكانى مشكلة تواجه الدول النامية وهى تعوق تقدمها خاصة عندما تكون مواردها الطبيعية محدودة

....

....

5- الفساد افة تصيب المجتمع وتعوق قدمه ونموه لذا ينبغى محاربته فى كافة المؤسسات الحكومية وغير الحكومية

....

....

6- التدريس من اهم المهن فى المجتمع لذا تقدر الدولة دور المعلم جيدا وتسعى جاهدة لرفع دخله وتنمية قدراته.

....

....



Robots



vocabulary

The robot	الانسان الألى	a translation	ترجمة
navigate	يبحر / يحدد الاتجاهات	an app	تطبيق الكترونى
vehicle	مركبة / سيارة	a quiz (quizzes)	مسابقة معلومات
familiar	مألوف	a chat	دردشة ودية
invention	اختراع	feedback	رد فعل / تغذية راجعة
GPS	نظام تحديد المواقع العالمى	learning online	التعلم الالكترونى
hybrid car	سيارة هجين	summary	ملخص
click	(ينقر) / نقرة (ضغطة)	documentary	وثيقة / موثق
button	(زر (فى ملابس أو لوحة)	texts	نصوص
a tablet	كمبيوتر لوحى	human being	أنسان / بشر
transport	المواصلات / ينقل	make notes	يعمل ملاحظات
stress	توتر / ضغط	foreign languages	لغات أجنبية
philosopher	فيلسوف	a thing of the past	شئ من الماضى
printing press	الصحافة المطبوعة	programme	برنامج / يبرمج
technological device	جهاز تقنى	feel sure	يشعر بتأكد
memory	ذاكرة	most cars	معظم السيارات
school work	عمل مدرسى	benefit	فائدة / يستفيد
school project	مشروع دراسى	whether	سواء / اذا
air coditioning	تكييف هواء	luxury	ترف / فخامة
comments	تعليقات	exactly	بالضبط
really useful	مفيد حقاً	Not exactly	ليس بالضبط
need to	فى حاجة الى	brainstorm	عصف ذهنى
even if	حتى لو	guess / imagine	يخمن / يتخيل
for example	على سبيل المثال	fortunately	لحسن الحظ
consequences	نتائج / عواقب	electricity	كهرباء
global	عالمى	engine	محرك / موتور
positioning system	نظام تحديد المواقع	long distances	مسافات طويلة

Robots



abroad	فى الخارج	shops / companies	محلات / شركات
machine	آلة	shopping list	قائمة تسوق
cleaning	التنظيف	communication	اتصال / تواصل
admit / argue	يعترف / يجادل	somewhere	مكاناً ما
software	برامج كمبيوتر	What type	ما نوع ... ؟
smartphone	تليفون زكى	directions	اتجاهات
cost	يُكلف / تكلفة	mean / petrol	يقصد - يعنى / بنزين
positive	ايجابى	personal details	تفاصيل شخصية

Prepositions, Idioms & Expressions.

find out	يكتشف	drive the engine	يشغل المحرك
go out	يخرج	Be controlled by	يتم التحكم فيه بواسطة
get around	يتنقل / يسافر	write down	يدون / يسجل بالكتابة
concentrate on	يركز على	Be programmed to	مبرمج على
find information about	يجد معلومات عن	Be interested in	مهتم بـ
find information for	يجد معلومات لـ	riding on a bicycle	يركب على دراجة
careful about	حريص بشأن	turn on / off	يفتح / يقفل
go long distances	يسافر لمسافات طويلة	In conclusion	ونتيجة لذلك
travel a long way	يسافر مسافة طويلة	in the 20th century	فى القرن العشرين
do a lot more things	يفعل أشياء أكثر بكثير	in just five minutes	خلال خمس دقائق فقط
give opinion about	يعبر عن رأيه فى	On the one hand	من ناحية
need help with	يحتاج مساعدة بشأن	On the other hand	من الناحية الأخرى
familiar with	مألوف لدى	There's a danger with	هناك خطر بشأن
communicate with	يتواصل مع	from one place to another	من مكان لآخر
know how to	يعرف كيفية	worried about	قلق بشأن



Robots



Collocations

put ... together	يضع ... معاً	get information	يحصل على معلومات
have an effect on	له تأثير على	collect information	يجمع معلومات
enjoy free time	يستمتع بوقت الفراغ	share information	يشارك معلومات
do well / badly	يؤدى أداءاً حسناً / سيئاً	take years	يستغرق سنوات
discuss consequences	يناقش النتائج	save money	يوفر مال
cycle around	يتجول بالدراجة	find an answer	يجد إجابة
press a button	يضغط زر	leave a comment	يترك تعليق
offer advantages	يقدم مميزات	go / get online	يدخل على النت
get somewhere	يصل لمكان ما	cause problems	يسبب مشاكل
get answers	يحصل على الاجابات	lead to problems	يؤدى الى مشاكل
make life easier	يجعل الحياة أسهل	relax and have fun	استرخ واستمتع

Synonyms & Antonyms.

Word	Synonym	Antonym
benefit	advantage / profit	loss / damage
collect	gather / raise / get	scatter / divide / distribute
navigate	guide / direct / drive	Mislead
useful	hepful / effective / proper	useless / vain / worthless
positive	effective / productive	negative / useless
advantages	merits / upsides / pros	demerits / downsides / cons
extreme	severe / radical / harsh	moderate / mild / average
stressful	tough / hard / strained	relaxing / easy / calm
online	connected	Offline



Robots



Derivatives.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
invent	invention	invented / inventive
translate	translation	translated / translatable
benefit	benefit	Beneficial
collect	collection / collective	collected / collective
use	usage / usability	used / useful / usable
cost	cost / costing	costly / costless
navigate	navigation	navigational / navigable
transport	transportation	Transportable
memorize	memory / memorization	Memorial
document	documentation	Documentary
hybridise	hybridisation	Hybrid

Spot The Difference.

electric	electrical
like	as
app	application
invention	discovery
quiz	competition
translator	interpretor
account	maths
collection	variety
cycle	drive
sail	fly
post	puplication
memory	souvenir

Robots



advice	tips
improve	prove
degree	grade
event	incident
electric	electronic
article	composition
address	title

Read the following

carefully Listening

Ahmed: Well, the reason that we have the internet is so that people in different countries can talk to each other very easily and get answers to their questions very quickly. Although we need this fast and easy communication, it can lead to problems if people spend too much time talking online and don't work or study enough. I wouldn't say that the internet has caused a lot of problems, but I think it has caused some.

Mustafa: The problem with the internet is that it makes people feel like they aren't good enough. If you go online, you see all these photos of beautiful people on luxury holidays and you think 'Why isn't my life like that?' This makes some people really unhappy. Perhaps we should all concentrate on our own lives and our own friends and not use the internet anymore.

Amal: Technology is so useful when you're learning something, Hana! You can find the information you need really quickly. If you don't understand a word when you're reading a text, you can find the translation for it.

Hana: You're right, Amal, but does that really help you to learn? I think that if you learn something, you remember it and you can use it when you're talking or writing. Technology can't help you remember things or write texts.

Amal: Well, not exactly, but if you use a language app, for example, you can do quizzes about new words to help you remember them. And there are apps that give you feedback on your writing so you can do it better next time.

Hana: I understand what you're saying. That's just not the way I learn. I prefer using a pen and paper and making notes in my notebook. I don't need a smartphone.

Amal: That's OK. Everyone's different. For me, the best thing about using technology to learn is that you can chat to people from all over the world online. That's really nice when you're doing your homework on your own. If you have questions, they'll help you.

Robots



Reading

What is the best invention that we have today and why is it so great?

The internet is the best invention that we have today. You can find information about anything you're interested in. It's really useful if you need to find out something for a school project, for example. I'd never be able to do my homework without it! The internet also makes life easier in your free time. You can buy anything you want online with a click of a button. You can also communicate with your friends easily, even if they live abroad.

GPS (Global Positioning System) is the best invention. GPS helps you to navigate your journey from one place to another. You can use it when you visit a town that you aren't familiar with. In the past, people needed maps to get around, but GPS is more useful because it just tells you what to do. If you don't know how to get somewhere, the technology will tell you exactly where to go.

Most cars, buses and other vehicles need petrol, but petrol is becoming more expensive. What would we do if we didn't have petrol? Fortunately, we now have hybrid vehicles. Hybrid vehicles use both petrol and electricity to drive the engine. For this reason, the vehicle uses a lot less petrol. There are also cars that are only electric. At the moment, they cannot go long distances, although they are useful to travel short distances, like to school or to the shops.

I have chosen the robot as the best invention. A robot is a machine that is controlled by a computer. Robots can do some of the things that people can do, like cleaning or putting parts together in a car factory. We have had robots for a long time, but today robots can do a lot more things than robots could do in the past. In my opinion, the robot is the best invention because it makes people's lives easier and it helps companies to save money when they make things like cars.

- I like technology a lot and I use it every day. It helps me find information for my school work and I can buy things easily online. But technology isn't always a good thing. It can lead to a lot of stress and it can stop people enjoying their free time.
- I don't know what I would do without technology! It makes life easier and you can do things so much faster. And how would we travel without technology? You can travel from Cairo to London in just five hours in a plane!

Work-book Texts

Is technology always a good thing?

This question has been asked for many years but has anyone found an answer? On the one hand, there are always dangers with new technology. More than two thousand years ago, a Greek philosopher called Socrates was worried that writing things down would stop students using their memories. In the 16th century, following the invention of the printing press, a



Swiss philosopher called Conrad Gessner thought that books would give people too much information. And in the 20th century, many people thought that the radio would make it difficult for students to think about their studies. On the other hand, technology usually offers some advantages. Books and writing are seen as positive things today and most people think that their advantages are more important than any disadvantages. In conclusion, perhaps it takes many years before we can see clearly whether new technology is good or bad.

Hala: Hi Randa. Did you watch the documentary on technology last night? I must say that it was really surprising!

Randa: No, I didn't but my brother told me about it this morning. Now he's worried that his phone is collecting information about him.

Hala: Yes, I understand why he thinks that. The documentary said internet companies are collecting information about us. For example, they know where we go because they can find that information is in our GPS.

Randa: I don't use GPS, so that's OK. But can you imagine life without the internet?

Hala: No, I guess not. On the one hand, it's very useful for many things. But on the other hand, we should be careful about what we do with our personal details and who we give them to.

Randa: Yes. I have to admit that's true. I never share my personal information online. And now my brother won't even turn on his phone.

Hala: That seems extreme. I think we should be fine if we are careful. I would argue that we need to think carefully about the information we share.

Video Script

Will people need to learn foreign languages in the future? Or will technology speak them for us? Some people think that if apps and translation software continue to improve over the next ten to twenty years, language lessons will become a thing of the past. But can an app or a piece of software really communicate like a person can? They can definitely translate words, or even whole sentences, from one language to another. But they can't smile at the person you're talking to and show them that you really mean what you're saying. When you speak in a foreign language, you speak to another human being and human beings find it difficult to become friends with smartphones or computers – we are programmed to prefer other human beings. That's why we can feel sure that learning languages still has a future.

Definitions

translation	words changed into another language.
app	software on your smartphone.

Robots



quiz	questions to find out how much you know.
chat	to communicate with other people online.
feedback	information about how well or badly you did something.
find out	learn something that you didn't know before.
get around	travel from place to place.
go out	leave your home to do something fun with other people.
robot	a machine that is controlled by a computer can do some of the things that people can do.
hybrid	vehicles that use both petrol and electricity to drive the engine.
GPS	an app that navigates your journey from one place to another.

Language Notes

In the end, ... - In the end, he found his kidnapped son.
At the end of + مفعول .... - At the end of the film, he found his son.
By the end of + مفعول .... - By the end of the day, they had painted the flat.
Discovering that he was a theif, I told the police at once.
= When I discovered that .... يمكن ربط جملتين باستخدام v-ing

---

prefer + v-ing ... يفضل بصفة عامة - I prefer reading detective stories.
prefer + to + inf. ... يفضل لمرة واحدة- I prefer to read a comic story now.

Wherever فى أى مكان / اينما - Watch him wherever he goes.
Whenever فى أى وقت / حيثما - Call me whenever you need help.
Whoever أى شخص/ مهما يكن - Say I'm busy whoever ask to meet me.
Whatever أى شئ / اياً كان - I'll eat whatever you cook.
Whichever أى شئ / ايهما - I'll buy one of the two; whichever you choose.

The + صفة مقارنة ...., the + كلما .... كلما ...... صفة مقارنة ....
- The earlier you start the better.

---

much / a lot / far + بكثير .... صفة مقارنة - There will be a lot less petrol.
a little / a bit / slightly + بقليل ... صفة مقارنة - He's a little taller than me.

---

hundred thousand million billion - لا تُجمع طالما سبقها رقم مفرد أو جمع
- Two thousand years ago, there was a big flood in this area.
- Thousands of people refused the new tax. - ولكن لاحظ الجمع بدون اسم قبلها:



everyday صفة تسبق اسم - This is my everyday routine.
every day ظرف يأتى فى آخر الجملة - I go to work on the bus every day.

---

even if + تناقض - I'll come with you even if I'm busy.

---

ready for + v-ing / noun ... جاهز لـ - We are ready for leaving the school.
ready to + inf. ... مستعد لـ - We are ready to join the competition.

---

help + inf. = help to + inf. ..... - Help me (to) carry this box.
help ..... with + نشاط) اسم) - I'll help you with the washing up.
help ..... in + مجال) اسم) - This helps in tourism industry.

---

thanks for ... شكراً على - Thanks for your help. You're very kind.
thanks to. ... بفضل / بسبب - Thanks to technology, our lise is better.

- لاحظ : الصفات المنتهية بـ ed تصف المفعول بينما الصفات المنتهية بـ ing تصف الفاعل.

Language Functions

Discussing causes and results

- The reason that we have .... is so that ....
- Although we need .... it can lead to ....
- The problem with .... is that ....
- Perhaps we should / shouldn't ....
- One day, we will all be able to ....

Choose the correct answer:

1. I like reading (inline – online – outline – offline) posts about the advantages of new technology on different websites.
2. I read an essay about the advantages and disadvantages of (making – doing –meeting – having) technology in the house.
3. We had a fruitful discussion (on – in – at – for) how technology can improve learning.
4. He later realized the (sequences – consequences – squads – squires) of his bad deeds.
5. People have different views (related – relating – relation – relationship) to technology.
6. The internet is the most useful invention if you need help (at – about – for – with) your school work.



7. Hybrid vehicles use (either – neither – each – both) petrol and electricity to drive the engine.
8. You can find information about anything you're (interested – fond – excited –interesting) in.
9. I (had – would – did – could) never be able to do my homework without the internet.
10. By just a few (clocks – clicks – cloaks – clauses) on the mouse you can buy what you want.
11. To operate this machine just press this (desk – button – parton – bitty).
12. We can also (contact – communicate – connect – touch) with your friends easily through the internet .
13. GPS stands for Global (Positioning – Positioned – Positional – positions) System.
14. The Chinese were the first to (do – make – invite – give) the invention of papyrus .
15. What qualities shoud you have to (make – be – do – invent) a good inventor?
16. GPS helps you to (navigate – investigate – magistrate – state) your journey from one place to another.
17. You can go from place to (other – another – others – either) places easily by using GPS.
18. When he moved to his new neighborhood , he wasn't (famous – known – familiar – shown) with this area.
19. Some tourists use maps in Cairo to get (in – round – around – random).
20. GPS can just (tell – say – mention – expect) you what to do.
21. Most (vehicles – carts – carriages – horses) need fuel to run.
22. (Hybrid – Hybird – Highlight – high heels) vehicles use both petrol and electricity to drive the engine.
23. In some cars (electric – electrical – electricity – electronics) is needed to drive the engine.
24. People will use more (electric – electrical – electricity – electronics) cars in the near future.
25. We can see them in the (distant – distance – destination – destiny).
26. Something that is well-known to you and easy to recognize is (fabulous – knowing – familiar – shown).



27. (Sail – Walk – Navigate –Travel) is to find a way when you are travelling from one place to another.
28. He was asked to quit as he wasn't familiar (in – at – of – with) the team member .
29. I have chosen the robot (like – as – such as – similar) the best invention.
30. A robot is a (tool – machine – appliance – advice) that is controlled by a computer.
31. They left home to (make – do – give – have) something fun with other people.
32. I always (make – do – have – give) fun with my young children .
33. My friend has installed an (air conditioning – air conditioner – air condition – condition) at his home recently .
34. Robots can (do – make – give – take) a lot of things that can help us in our daily life .
35. Robots help many companies (safe – save – safety – safely) a lot of money.
36. You should make a good (choose – shoes – choice – chose).
37. All what he says to me is (usual – usually – unusual – visual) true.
38. You need some help (in – with – on – at) your homework.
39. When I need something concerning my work , I (look – find – research – serve) online.
40. You should have a good (degree – grade – grid – label) to get through the final exam.
41. He was praised for the great project he had (made – done – given – taken).
42. You should never share your (personnel – personally – person – personal) information online.
43. What would you do if you couldn't use the internet (never – ever – every – over) again?
44. Using the internet sometimes (do – make – causes – finds) problems.
45. His illness is a direct (cause – result – reason – justification) of drinking polluted water.
46. I have to (tell – deny – advert – admit) that what you have said is true.
47. Egypt is a (leader – leading – leadership – leadless) country in the region.
48. Polluting the air will lead to (destroying – destroy – be destroying – have destroyed) the world.
49. One day, we (are – will – can – have) all be able to explore the outer space.



50. You should (tell – talk – give – take) an opinion about this matter.
51. How can technology help us to (teach – learn – explain – qualify) about our world?
52. People should use (worlds – words – wards – weirdoes) to communicate with each other and to talk.
53. The documentary I watched last night was really (surprise – surprised – surprising – surprisingly).
54. When you change words into another language, then you are (transplanting – translating – transporting – transforming).
55. You can find (at – on – of – out) a lot of information online.
56. I had a (speak – chat – chit – sheet) with him on WhatsApp yesterday.
57. The information about how well or badly you did something is called (feed buck – feedback – feed rack – feed sack).
58. I want to know the (coast – cost – coarse – cast) of an online course.
59. Language (apes – ups – apps – abs) are useful because they can help us to remember words.
60. You should (prove – proof – improve – approve) your language to get this job.
61. You should write things (up – down – on – with) when you are learning something.
62. I think the tablet is a very important (tool – appliance – invent – device).
63. I watched a documentary (on – of – with – for) technology last night.
64. Technology may be (stress – stressed – stressful – stresses) and can stop people enjoying their free time.
65. What is the advantage of having (so – too – such – very) an expensive car.
66. Nowadays , the car can find the place you want to (arrive – reach – visit – get) to easily.
67. She has a very good (memorial – memory – memorized – mortal) she can remember many people shemet years ago.
68. I love travelling and (inventing – exposing – discovering – looking) new cultures and meeting new people.
69. When you travel (aboard – broad – board – abroad) you should learn foreign languages well.
70. He likes to cycle around town as he prefers to travel on (cars – vans – planes – two wheels).

Robots



Conditional forms

(zero conditional) : حالة «if» الصفرية

→ If/when + مضارع بسيط ,→ مضارع بسيط

* تستخدم لوصف افعال او احداث تكون حقيقة عادة

EX → if I feel hot , I take a bath . →If we mix red and green, we get blue.
→ if I have a headache, I take aspirin. →Streets become wet if it rains heavily
→If I am tired , I go to bed. →I get a headache if I read for too long
→If / When I read in bed, I fall asleep. It's a habit.

* تستخدم للتعبير عن حقائق علمية ثابتة (مثل قوانين الطبيعة والفيزياء والكيمياء الفلك)

- If you heat ice, it melts Ex → if/when metals are heated , they expand.
If you boil water , it evaporates. If we freeze water , it turns into ice.

*تستخدم الحالة الصفرية عندما تحتوى الجملة على احد ظروف التكرار الاتية والخاصة بالمضارع البسيط:

(always/usually/often/never/ever/every)

If I read for a long time, I usually get a headache.

3- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الصفرية كالاتى :

اداة استفهام) +do/does+ sub + inf if /when +جملة مضارع بسيط) ?

→What do you do if /when you feel hot??

Do /Does+ sub + inf if/when + (جملة مضارع بسيط) ?

→Does ice melts if /when you heat it?

ملاحظات هامة : لابد ان تكون الحقيقة عامة و ليست خاصة واذا كانت الحقيقة خاصة نستخدم الحالة الاولي

1- استخدام صفة الاشارة this / that / these / those قبل الفاعل او المفعول:
- If you heat the ice in this pan, it will melt.
- if you don't water these plants soon , they will die.

2- استخدام صفة الملكية (my/his/her/its/your/their/our)
If the plants on our farm get very thirsty , we will irrigate them.

3- عند استخدام موقف محدد بوقت معين
.If it rains heavily tonight , streets will become wet(حالة اولى) موقف محدد
.If it rains heavily , streets become wet(حالى صفرية) حقيقة عامة

(1st conditional) :حالة «if» الأولى

تتكون حالة «if» الأولى من التالي:

If + جملة في المضارع البسيط , الفاعل + will/can/may/should + المصدر

Ex - If the bus arrives late again, I'll phone my mother.
Ex -Tarek is ill. If he's better tomorrow, he'll come to school.

نستخدم حالة «if» الأولى عندما نتحدث عن:

1-شرط في المستقبل. مثل:
If you study hard, you will succeed.

2-التنبؤ prediction. مثل:
If there are clouds, it will rain.



3-الوعد promise. مثل:

If you get high marks, I will buy you a new mobile phone.

4-التهديد threat. مثل:

If you annoy your brother, I will punish you.

ملاحظـــات

١ - ممكن ان يكون جواب الشرط نصيحة او الزاما:

If you want to succeed , you should study hard.
If there is a law , you must obey it.

٢ - ممكن ان يكون جواب الشرط جملة امرية اوطلب او نهى:

-1 If you meet ali , invite him to the party.
-2 If you see my father, don't tell him what happened.

للتعبير عن القدرة : (willبدلا من) (٣can- يمكن استخدام)

► If I have a car, I can go to work more easily.

للتعبير عن الاحتمال : (willبدلا من) (may/might- يمكن استخدام)

► If the weather is good today, we may go to the beach.
► if I see ali, I might ask him to help me with my homework.

(might = will perhaps)

3- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الاولى كالاتى :

اداة استفهام + will+ sub + inf   if + (جملة مضارع بسيط) ?

→What will you do if it is hot tomorrow?

will+ sub + inf   if + (جملة مضارع بسيط) ?

→Will you come if he invites you?

حالة «if» الثانية: (2nd conditional)

تتكون حالة «if» الثانية من التالي:

If + جملة في الماضى البسيط , الفاعل + would/might/ could+ المصدر

نستخدم حالة «if» الحالة الثانية عندما نتحدث عن:

1-تعبر عن موقف غير محتمل أو شيء تخيلي في المضارع

If I had a lot of money, I would buy a big house
If Ali were/was taller, he would be a good basketball player.
If I was / were rich, I would build a palace!
If Egypt had a lot of rain, it might have a lot more trees.

2- تستخدم الحالة الثانية ايضا للتعبير عن النصيحة: مع استخدام were مع جميع الضمائر

- If I were you, I'd help poor people. - If I were you, I wouldn't waste my time.

3- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الثانية كالاتى :

What would/might/could + sub + inf   if (جملة ماضي بسيط) ?

Ex-What would you buy if you had a lot of money?



1. الافعال (cut – put –read – shut –hit)لا تتغير عند تصريفهاوتعتبر فى الماض البسيط اذا لم يضاف لها (s) مع He – she -it).

E.g. if he shut the door to the farm, the animals wouldn't go out.
if Fatma read the story carefully, she would understand it.

2- اذا كان فعل الشرط (had + noun) او(had to +inf) تكون الجملة حالة ثانية ونختار (would + inf).

E.g. If Ali had a camera, he would take a lot of photos.
If we had to work at the weekend, we would get a reward.

3. اذا كان جواب الشرط (would have + noun) او(would have to + inf) تكون الجملة حالة تانية ونختار ماضى بسيط.

E.g. if sama won the competition, she would have a prize.
If Omar spend all his money, he would have to borrow

.Language Focus

Conditionals الجمل الشرطية

The Zero Conditional.

If / When + مضارع بسيط , مضارع بسيط

تستخدم if فى الحالة الصفرية للتعبير عن عادات متكررة وقوانين وحقائق ثابتة غالباً ما تكون علمية كقوانين الطبيعة أو الفيزياء أو الفلك :

- If plants don't get enough water, they die.
- If you heat ice, it melts. - If I'm free, I go to the library.

ويمكن إستخدام when بدلاً من If فى الحالة الصفرية. (وخصوصا فى الحقائق)

- When you boil water, it turns into steam.
- When I'm thirsty, I drink water.

ويمكن أن تستخدم الحالة الصفرية في المبنى للمجهول :

- If metals are heated, they expand.
- Metals contract when they are cooled.

The First Conditional.

If
مضارع بسيط , will + المصدر
مضارع بسيط , أمر – نهي – رجاء

- If you meet Osama, give him this letter please.

1- امكانية (احتمال) حدوث شيء في المستقبل. . If the sun shines, we will go out -

2- توقعات (تنبؤات) أو وعود في المستقبل. .If you play well, you will win -

- ملاحظات :

1- يمكن استخدام can, may, might, should, must, had better, let's بدلا من will

2- يمكن تكوين سؤال علي الحالة الأولي بـ What

What + will + فاعل + do + if + فعل الشرط (مضارع بسيط)?

- What will you do if you get a job?

3- يمكن استخدام Should بدلا من if في الحالة الأولي ويأتى بعدها الفاعل ثم المصدر:

- If he studies hard, he will succeed.
- Should he study hard, he will succeed.

4- نستخدم الحالة الاولى وليس الحالة الصفرية اذا وجد بالجملة كلمات محددة مثل :

tonight, tomorrow, here, there, this, that, these, those



- If it rains tonight, I won't go out.

5- أهم ما يميز الحالة الصفرية أنها تعبر عن حالة عامة ليس لها علاقة بأى زمن محدد أما الحالة الأولى فتعبر عن شئ له (حالة محددة فى المستقبل أو الحاضر (لمرة واحدة) :

- If it's cold, people wear heavy clothes.(حالة عامة دائماً)
- If it's cold outside, we'll wear our coats.(لمرة واحدة الآن)

The Second Conditional.

If + مــاضــي بسيـط , would + الـمـــصـــدر

- If she studied, she would succeed.
- تستخدم الحالة الثانية في الحالات الاتية:

1- للتعبير عن حدث غير محتمل فى المضارع أو افتراض مناقض للواقع أو حالة وهمية :

- If I didn't feel so tired, I'd go out with you.
  = I can't go out with you as I'm so tired.
- If I were rich, I would buy a car.
  = Because I'm not rich, I can't buy a car.

2- إعطاء النصيحة فى المضارع : .If I were you, I'd see a doctor

Notes ملاحظات

1- يمكن استخدام could, might بدلا من would :

- If he were strong enough, he could carry the heavy bag.

2- تستخدم (were) مع كل الضمائر والأسماء في الحالة الثانية :

- If he were a doctor, he would help us.

3- يمكن استخدام (Should) بدلا من (If) :

- If he arrived early, he would meet us. (Should)

Should فاعل + مصدر ...., ... will / would + inf ......

- Should he arrive early, he would meet us.

4- يمكن استخدام (were) بدلا من (If) ولها حالتان :

– اذا كانت موجودة في الجملة نحذف (if) ونبدأ (Were ----) وبعدها باقى الجملة:

- If I were rich, I would help them. = Were I rich, I would help them.

– اذا لم تكن موجودة في الجملة نتبع الشكل الآتي :

Were + فاعل + to + مصدر .... , ... would + inf ....

- If he studied hard, he would get high marks.
- Were he to study hard, he would get high marks.

5- يمكن استخدام (Had) بدلا من (If) كالاتى :

Had + فاعل .... , ... would + inf.........

- If I had time, I would visit you. = Had I time, I would help you.

6- وفي حـالـة السـؤال :

What + would + فاعل + do + if +(فعل الشرط (ماضي بسيط) ?

- What would you do if your car was stolen? - I'd tell the police.

Robots



.Unless = if not = except if

- تستخدم unless بدلا من if في النفي ولها نفس القواعد :
- If he doesn't study hard, he will fail the exam. (Unless)
- Unless he studies hard, he will fail the exam .
- If he didn't study hard, he would fail the exam. (Unless)
- Unless he studied hard, he would fail the exam .

- يمكن استخدام incase of بدلا من if في الإثبات ويأتي بعدها اسم أو فعل + ing :
- If you are strong, you will defeat your enemy.
- Incase of being strong, you will defeat your enemy.
- Incase of your strength, you will defeat your enemy.

- يمكن استخدام without, but for بدلا من if في النفي أو بدلا منunless فى الاثبات :
- If I don't finish early, I won't go home early. (Unless)
- Unless I finish early, I won't go home early. (Without)
- Without finishing early, I won't go home early.
- يمكن استخدام if it weren't for بدلا من without في الحالة الثانية :

Without + اسم / v-ing , would + المصدر
If it weren't for + اسم / v-ing , would + المصدر

- Without / If it weren't for hard work, he wouldn't pass the exam.
- يمكن استخدام هذه الروابط بدلا من If بدون أى تغيير :

If = Provided that = Providing = as long as = In case = only if

Choose the correct answer:

1- If you ……………….. the time of his arrival, please tell me.
a) knew b) know c) had known d) will know

2- If you stand on the table, it ………………….. .
a) will collapse b) would collapse c) would have collapsed d) has collapsed

3- He can borrow the money ……………….….. he pays it back tomorrow .
a) provided b) unless c) in case of d) without

4- He won't join the university ………………..… he passes the exam.
a) unless b) but for c) in case of d) provided that

5- If you go out, please ……………… me some cookies.
a) get b) will get c) would get d) would have got

6- .... he study hard, he will get high marks.
a) If b) Were c) Should d) Had

7- Don't ring me .... it's important.
a) if b) in case of c) but for d) unless



8- Take this medicine with you .... you feel tired.
a) if it b) unless c) in case d) without

9- You .... get there in time unless you hurry.
a) won't b) couldn't c) wouldn't have d) can

10- If you hear any news, ... you let me know immediately?
a) would b) should c) can d) might

11- If he .... late, we will go without him.
a) was b) were c) is d) can be

12- He won't catch the train if he .... soon.
a) didn't pack b) will not pack c) doesn't pack d) hadn't packed

13- If I had to add two long numbers together in my head, it …………….. me two or three minutes.
a) takes b) will take c) would take d) can take

14- If I …………….. the numbers on papers, it is easier to add them.
a) see b) will see c) would see d) had seen

15- If I remember Ali's address, I …………… and tell you.
a) phone b) will phone c) would phone d) could phone

16- I'll help you with your homework if you …………………. it difficult.
a) find b) will find c) found d) had found

17- If you don't hear a person's question, ……………….. them to repeat it.
a) will ask b) would ask c) can ask d) ask

18- He …………………. a lot better if he shaved more often .
a) will look b) may look c) would look d) would have looked

19- If you ………………… what I say, ask your mother.
a) won't believe b) didn't believe c) don't believe d) hadn't believed

20- Without ………. the questions carefully, You couldn't answer them correctly.
a) read b) have read c) reading d) is reading

21- I ………………. very angry if he makes any more mistakes.
a) would be b) will be c) would have been d) might be

22- If I had no money, I ……………….. some from you.
a) will borrow b) would borrow c) may borrow d) would have borrow

23- If water freezes, it ………………… into ice.
a) will turn b) turns c) would turn d) turned

24- If I ………………. thirsty, I'd drink some water.
a) were b) am c) had been d) have been



25- I wouldn't be able to read if I ………………… my glasses.
a) lose b) lost c) will lose d) had lost

26- If I can't sleep at night, I ………………… an aspirin.
a) take b) would take c) might take d) took

27- If I ………………… more time, I'd visit my friends in Dubai.
a) has b) had c) had had d) has had

28- If I ………………….. a good job, I will help my family.
a) gets b) will get c) got d) get

29- Learning will be fun ………………… you work with a friend.
a) if b) unless c) without d) in case of

30- If you sleep badly tonight, you ……………………….. tired tomorrow.
a) feel b) felt c) will feel d) would feel

31- ………………. your help, he wouldn't get the job.
a) If b) Unless c) Without d) Should

32- If dinner is not ready, I ………………. without it.
a) go b) will go c) would go d) would have gone

33- If I ………………. a prize in a lottery, I'd give up my job .
a) win b) won c) had won d) can win

34- Water ……………….. if it is heated.
a) will vaporize b) vaporizes c) might vaporize d) would vaporize

35- If it ………………… , streets get wet.
a) rain b) rains c) will rain d) rained

36- ………………….. a proper plan, you can't reach your goals
a) Without b) If c) Unless d) In case of

37- What'd you do if you ……………….. a million dollars?
a) have b) had c) had had d) are having

38- Unless you ………………. polite, no one will like you.
a) were b) are c) will be d) is

39- Wood floats if it ………………… on water.
a) is put b) put c) was put d) will put

40- If you have a holiday, where ………………… you spend it?
a) will b) would c) could d) did

41- If I have free time, I ……..…………….. for a walk.
a) go b) will go c) would go d) went

42- What would you do if you…..………………. a hundred pounds?
a) find b) found c) will find d) would find

43- Plants die if they ………………….. get enough water.



a) didn't b) don't c) won't d) wouldn't

44- ……………….. she takes the lesson, she will understand.

a) If b) Should c) Were d) Had

45- ………………. he studied, he would succeed.

a) Unless b) Should c) Were d) Had

46- We can't progress …………………. hard work.

a) unless b) without c) if d) in case of

47- You can't attend the party ……….……….. you have an invitation card.

a) Except if b) without c) if d) in case

48- Unless he …………………. early, he won't meet the manager.

a) doesn't come b) comes c) didn't come d) came

49- ……………………. he to work hard, he would earn a lot of money.

a) Unless b) Should c) Were d) Had

50- If you get high marks, I …………………. you a new mobile.

a) buy b) will buy c) would buy d) bought

51- They will find the lost boy …………………. searching carefully.

a) Except if b) without c) in case d) in case of

52- If you see Osama, ……………………. him about the lost camera.

a) asked b) will ask c) would ask d) ask

53- Iron expands if it …………………… .

a) cool b) will cool c) cooled d) is cooled

54- If I feel tired, I usually …………………. to bed early.

a) go b) will go c) would go d) went

55- Unless there …...………….… a doctor on the train, the man would die.

a) is b) will be c) was d) would be

56- If ……………….. you, I wouldn't put off my homework.

a) I was b) I'm c) I were d) I will be

57- If someone will ring the doorbell, don't let them in.

a) ring b) will ring c) rings d) rang

58- I will help you if I could, but in fact I ……………….. .

a) couldn't b) can c) can't d) could

59- Without the Nile, we …………………. of thirst.

a) will die b) die c) would die d) died

60- I would write to him if I knew his address, but I ……………….. it.

a) know b) didn't know c) knew d) don't know

61- If I ………… a camera, I would take a photo of the family party.



a) had b) have c) has d) would have

62- If you …………… very fast, you'll catch your train.

a) ran b) running c) runs d) run

63- If my friend ………… from Italy, I'll show him around Cairo.

a) come b) comes c) is coming d) came

64- If I ………….. enough money, I'd buy a second-hand car.

a) have b) will have c) would have d) had

65- Unless he ……………… his lessons, he wouldn't pass the exams.

a) didn't study b) had studied c) studied d) hadn't studied

66- ………………. I a bird, I'd fly.

a) Had b) Were c) If d) Should

67- He could go for a swim if he …………….. a swim suit.

a) has b) have c) had d) were

68- Steam condenses if it …………….. cooled.

a) was b) were c) is d) been

69- If he had enough time, he would come with me. Unforyunately, he ………..
.

a) wasn't b) didn't c) isn't d) doesn't

70- If ………….., would you lend me a hundred pounds?

a) possible b) was possible c) is possible d) possibly



Exercises On Unit 8

2- Complete each space with one word:

1- I have a photographic memory for numbers. So, if I 1)……............ at a list of telephone 2) ……………., I could repeat them to you a few minutes later. I have always found it very easy 3)…………….. remember names. If you show me a list of ten names and phone numbers, I 4)…………….. look at them and immediately 5) ………………. them back 6)…………… you.

2- In my opinion, the most important invention in the 20th 1)......................... has been the plane. It has made 2)…………........ world a smaller place. Just think, you can get on a 3)…………………… at Cairo International Airport and be in London in four 4) …………… a half hours. However, the disadvantage of these vehicles is that 5)……………. cause air and 6) ………………. pollution.

3- No one can deny that the computer is one 1) ……… the modern wonders of the world. It 2)……………… an important part in technology because it is more accurate and faster 3)..................... human beings. It can 4)........................ used in banks to control bank accounts. It can also be used to 5) ……………. plane tickets and to communicate 6)..................... relatives.

4- Thirty years 1) ………………., computers were huge machines. Not everyone 2)………….…… buy them because they were so expensive. Today, there 3)…………… millions of cheap computers in offices and homes 4) …………… the world. In some countries, many people have one or more computers, which are connected 5) .... the internet to shops, banks etc. More people can shop, pay their bills and 6)…………… many other things by the computer.

5- I 1)………….. got a very good memory. For example, I am good 2) …………… remembering names. This is very useful 3)……….. me, because I'm a teacher and I often 4) ………….. to remember students' names. So, if I had 40 students in a new class tomorrow, I 5)…………. know all their names 6)…………… the end of my second lesson with them.

3- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

We have seen a scientific revolution in the 20th century. We have seen different inventions. These inventions have made our human life more comfortable and happier. One of the most important inventions has been the aeroplane which helped the passengers onto a plane at Cairo International Airport and be in London in four and a half hours . However, the disadvantage of the aeroplanes is that they cause air and noise pollution.

Another invention is the telephone which helps us to telephone anywhere in the world and to talk to somebody immediately. But its only trouble is the expensive calls. Nowadays, there are millions of cheap computers in use in offices and homes and many of them are connected to the internet.

In the twenty-first century these developments will continue to change our lives in the future. Scientists may invent machines that enable man himself to fly from one place to place. One day, you may go to buy a flying-suit of your size. You will witness sky traffic accidents. You may visit your flying-suit mechanic to repair your wing or your suit motor.



B) Choose the correct answer :

1- What does the writer expect to see in the twenty-first century?
a) flying plane b) flying bird c) flying machine d) flying superman

2- Developments will ....
a) stop b) go on c) come to an end d) disappear

3- The flying-suit machine ....
a) has come true b) is the writer's imagination
c) has been invented d) is a fact

4- Which modern inventions does the passage tell us about?
a) bus, telephone and aeroplane b) bus, computers and aeroplane
c) computers, telephone and aeroplane d) mobile, telegram and aeroplane

A) Answer the following questions :

5- What disadvantage do aeroplanes have?
6- What do you think the most important discovery in the text is? Why?
7- Do you think scientists will discover new things in the future? Why?

3- Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Online learning is becoming more popular today, as more people have access to computers and the internet. You can study whenever you choose and you can find a wealth of information on the internet. Lessons do not last for a limited length of time. So, teachers can answer any questions you may have. Yet, online students cannot share and discuss ideas in the way they do in a classroom. Besides, the equipment needed is expensive.

When you're attending a traditional class, you go to school at prearranged times. You are expected to be in class and you are forced to keep up with your instructor's assignment schedule or risk failing the course. With an online learning, there is probably no one checking your progress on a regular basis. You may be given some guidance along the way, but you and you alone are usually responsible for working your way through the course. Since you can work at your own pace, some people find themselves putting the work off until they don't have enough time to finish the requirements.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. Expensive equipment is needed for ....
a) attending a class b) learning online
c) guiding your way d) sharing class ideas

2. You will risk failing a traditional course if you..................
a) do not attend class b) put up with your work
c) find a wealth of information d) check your progress

3. The passage discusses .... types of learning.
a) two b) three c) five d) several

4. The word «wealth» here means..................
a) money b) a big amount c) property d) bank account

B) Answer the following questions:

5. What is the main idea of the passage?



6. What about punctuality in both kinds of learning?
7. Which kind of learning do you prefer? Why?

4- Write an essay of about 150 words on one of the following:

a) The pros and cons of mobile phones.
b) How to spend your leisure time.

5) a- Translate into Arabic:

1- We have to cope with the technologically developed methods of cultivation. Modern methods of rice cultivation result in big improvement in production. No longer are the traditional methods efficient in this respect.
2- Communication has become easier and the chance for individuals to obtain mass information at a great speed has become available. This has resulted in a feverish race among nations to obtain advanced technology.
3- Great efforts are exerted to develop the industry of information technology as it is the language which the world is communicating with at present and for long years to come.
4- The internet is used everywhere for many different purposes. It is used by professionals to exchange information. It is also used by amateurs to write or chat to each other electronically.
5- Egypt is stepping giant steps towards modernization. This needs a lot of new criteria and measures. We should take this into consideration, particularly in our educational system.

b- Translate into English:

١- يحذر الخبراء من الاستخدام المفرط للتليفون المحمول وخاصة من جانب الشباب، لأن ذلك قد يؤدى الى مشاكل صحية ونفسية واجتماعية خطيرة.
٢- يعتقد الكثير من الناس أن الصحف الورقية ستختفى فى غضون سنوات قليلة بسبب اعتماد الناس على مواقع الانترنت للحصول على الأخبار.
٣- تحقق أفلام الخيال العلمي وأفلام الحركة أرباحاً كبيرة في جميع أنحاء العالم بسبب اعجاب الشباب بها لأنها تجذب اهتمام من يبحث دائماً عن الإثارة والمتعة.
٤- للأنشطة الرياضية والفنية والاجتماعية دوراً هاماً في العملية التعليمية لذا يجب أن تكون جزءاً أساسياً في أي منهج وذلك لأنها تجعل المدرسة مكاناً جذاباً.
٥- رغم فوائدها العديدة، فإن مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي أحياناً تتسبب في نشر الشائعات وخلق الفوضى في المجتمع لذا يحذر الخبراء من الاستخدام السيئ لها.